Amusements To-Day. Broadway Theatre-Mazerpa. Matines. Rowery Theatre—The Tramps. Matines. Columbia Opera House—Variety. Matines. Central Park Garden—Georgia Ministels. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Brangelins. Mailos. Gilmore's, Garden—Great attractions. Niblo's, Sareten—The Three Guardsmen. Matines. New York Aquarium-Brossiway and 50th st. Fony Pastor's New Theatre-Variety. Wallack's Theatre-Woodleigh.

Hayes as a Hypocrite-Convicted Under His Own Hand.

Ink is frequently advertised as indelible, which the names were written would fade out and leave the paper as white as it was before. Unfortunately, in such cases, while the ink does not fade, the reputation of the writer fades out forever, and cannot be restored.

Let us come to the facts on which we

have to comment this morning: ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, formerly a United States Senator from Michigan, and, after having been rejected by that State as a canrior in 1876-a swearing and drinking but patriotic citizen-was also, while occupying a seat in the Cabinet, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Instead of attending to his official duties at Washingthe committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in

The Presidential election was pending. Mr. Chandler collected money by assess ment on Federal officeholders. R. B. HAYES was the Republican candidate for President. Mr. CHANDLER sent this money, so collected by the assessment of Federal officeholders, to R. B. HAYES, the Republican candidate for President, in Ohio; and R. B. HAYES, the Republican candidate for President, expended this money and paid it out to promote

his own election. Along with a purchased, false, and forged return by the Louisiana Board, this was form President made his way into the White

What is our proof? That the money was been proved by sworn testimony before a

Congressional committee. That R. B. HAYES received this money and the endorsements thereon, which we this day publish. The Second National Bank, where the money was deposited, is in Mr. CHANDLER'S committee had their head-

quarters. Of course Mr. HAYES paid this money out purposes, he paid it out to promote either his own election or that of Mr. TILDEN.

mote Mr. TILDEN's election? Under his own hand the great civil service reformer stands convicted of hypocrisy. The halo of honesty popularly supposed to which belongs to false pretensions.

A Handy Man.

There are some things which it is handy well-known manufacturer of safes, and a pre- lotted to them. tended expert in locks, for taking measurecombinations, as was afterward done!

victed, but that the inside history of the | tribe. markable confession of one of their number. that they could establish more wholese miliating indignities.

venience and destruction.

ministrator and African explorer, Sir Bar- grated, flying beyond the Vaal river, and their new method: The Frene, to be Governor of the Cape | founding what is now known as the South Colony, directs attention to the blunders and African Republic. the world. A fruitful source of perplexities | enough, but no sooner was a British Resibetween the English authorities and certain as the usurped district was called, than he recent communities, the so-called Free began, at the instigation of the missionaries ing to late advices one of these, the South | war. The expenses involved led the Man-African or Transvaal republic, has now chester politicians, who controlled the Britof earlier events will show the futility of new dependency, and in 1854 the act of Emanthis measure, unless the Cape Parliament | cipation was revoked, and the province de-

underrating the capacities and mistaking day but for the discovery of the diamond reconciliation will take cars of itself, the character of the governed, it would be fields in 1869. abundantly furnished by the experience of Great Britain at the Cape of Good Hope. The title of the Orange Free State to the diamond district was entirely unquestion-

constantly involved in mutual jealousies and bickerings, and disposed to welcome the first occasion of complete severance from the English crown. Now, this is a unique phenomenon in British colonial possessions; and the sole cause of the official mismanagement which is chargeable with the disaffection is an ill-grounded prejudice against a worthy, although somewhat stolid race of men. From an early date public opinion in England conceived a supreme contempt for the Dutch farmer or so-called Boer, who, if not an admirable, is by no means a contemptible being.

The Hollander planter and grazier, the pioneer of civilization in South Africa, may be described in a few words. He is uncultivated and unprogressive. He is not even gregarious, but likes to plant himself in a tract of from six to twenty thousand acres as if that quality were a recommendation of of undulating grass plain, selecting a spring the ink. There are instances in which it of water as the site for his homestead, ten would be much better for the reputation of miles, perhaps, from his nearest neighbor. persons who write their names, if the ink in Here he builds a rude but roomy house, constructs kraals for his cattle, encloses fifty or a hundred acres to be ploughed and sown with wheat or corn, and fences in a garder which he carefully irrigates, and which in four or five years will be stocked with fusious fruits. In his almost limitless pas tures herds and flocks multiply with little care. Thus he lives in homely abundance, in no haste to get rich, and without desire of change. From his children and his servants the head of the patriarchal household didate for reflection, Secretary of the Inte- exacts strict obedience, but he is not a hard master. In religion he is a rigid Calvinist, and the old family Bible is all his literature His notions of things in heaven and on earth are very much what might have been found among Dutch burghers in the days of WILton, he spent his time at the headquarters of LIAM the Silent. Work, in short, he considers the first duty of man, and habits of work the only fitting education. Without tenderness or enthusiasm, and with a narrow in tellectual horizon, he has an unswerving probity likely to conciliate his quick-witted Kafir neighbors, and a stubborn practicality well suited to the rough conditions of his existence.

These are the men who might easily have

been made faithful and useful subjects, but whom official ill-treatment has driven to migrate further and further into the wild interior, until they now occupy beyond the British confines two semi-independent States. There was nothing interesting or the means by which our Civil Service Re- romantic about the colonial Hollander; his simple, uncouth virtues were not thought worthy of recognition, and while his interests were disdainfully ignored, English mislargely collected by assessment on Federal | sionaries and philanthropists successively officeholders is universally known, and has made protégés of the brutish Hottentot, the Kafir, and the Bushman. The first blunder was the abrupt repeal of the Dutch law of settlement, which to some extent restrained from Mr. CHANDLER, and drew it out the Hottentots, and which was misreprethrough a bank in Ohio, appears by the fac- | sented as a sanction of predial bondage. similes of two of the certificates of deposit | Thenceforth the colony was infested with vagrants and thieves, and the final result of Hottentot emancipation from a condition no worse than that of English laborers at the the corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where | beginning of this century, has been the nearly complete disappearance of the race. The Boers, who had suffered from the loss of their Hottentot farm servants, found for election purposes. If he did not do that, themselves threatened a year or two later he embezzled it; and nobody suspects him of with the loss of their slaves. Now these, it embezzlement. If he paid it out for election | must be remembered, were never worked in gangs, but either employed in domestic attendance or taught trades. Of all the slave-Does any one imagine he paid it out to pro- holders in the British dominions, the South African Hollanders least deserved to be hardly dealt with; and they were prepared to submit to any scheme of manumission which should have been tolerably fair. We surround his head has all disappeared, and | cannot dwell on the negligence with which like the unveiled prophet of the poet, he their interests, unlike those of West Indian stands forth revealed in the deformity planters, were sacrificed, or on the offensive manner in which the Emancipation act was carried out. We merely note that emissaries were privily sent about the colony to hear the complaints of slaves against their to have in a family; and there are some men | masters, and that the meagre indemnity one can readily understand it must be very first offered was cut down to about one handy to have included in a gang of burglars | third, and made payable only at the Bank of and bank robbers. Such a man was WILLIAM | England. Of course the Dutch settlers had D. Epson, who, while engineering the gang | to sell their certificates, at a discount often of which he was one of the principals, en- of thirty per cent., and many refused in joyed the greatest facilities, as the agent of a | silent pride to receive the miserable sum al-It was, however, the British policy to

ments of safes and wax impressions of keys. | ward the Kafirs and other savage tribes on It was carrying the joke pretty far when the north and east which alienated the Hol-EDSON coolly advised the directors of the lander population, and prompted a large Northampton Bank to give both the com- part of them to seek new homes in the wilbinations to one man, the cashier, instead of derness. That the English colonists who trusting one to a boy, as they had done had begun to people the eastern province, heretofore; he, meanwhile, having dupli- and the mismanagement of the colonial aucates of the four keys, and intending all the | thorities-and not the Dutch settlers-were while to seize the cashier, and, under threats | responsible for the terrible Kafir war of 1835, of violence, to compel him to disclose the is demonstrated by the fact that no such outbreak had occurred during an occupation Probably bank officers will be a little more of well-night wo centuries. We may add on their guard hereafter about taking un- that, notwithstanding much philanthropic asked advice on such subjects. For a long | gushing over the splendid capabilities of the time to come safe men and locksmiths will savages, and comparisons highly unfavorbe looked upon by eashiers and bank direc- able to the homely qualities of the Boer, it was established by Sir George Clerk, in It is most fortunate for the community, 1853, that up to that time the missionaries and especially for banking institutions had accomplished no improvement what throughout the country, that not only have ever among the natives, not having contwo of these robbers been caught and con- verted a single member of an independent

plans and workings of the gang has been uncovered and exposed to view by the re-The rapid development of this new branch | relations with the native races, the Holof criminal industry had been something landers made treaties with several chiefs startling. Robbers gathered around banks | beyond the Orange river, and broke up from like eagles about a carcass. A cashier and their old habitations with a passionate his family were constantly exposed to the unanimity without parallel in modern hismost dreadful outrage and the most hu- tory. In less than ten years the territory between the Orange and the Vaal, which It is to be hoped that the two men who had previously been roamed over by the have been convicted will not escape through half-human Bushmen, was dotted with and give the fish a chance to come in to the old any flaw in the proceedings. If they are | pleasant farm houses, girdled by teeming compelled to pay the full penalty for their gardens, and tenanted by a quiet and wellcrime, the example may serve as a useful disposed population. This possession was warning to others. Meanwhile the safe coveted by the Government of Cape Colony, agent, so handy to have in the gang, has and, accordingly, in 1848, Sir HARRY SMITH proved in the end the source of incon- proclaimed her Majesty's sovereignty over the newly reclaimed country. Some resistance followed, but it was fruitless, and, The Dutch Republics in South Africa. under their leader, PRETORIUS, a consider-The appointment of the distinguished ad- able proportion of the Boers again mi-

vaciliations of British policy in that part of This new commonwealth throve well is found in the anomalous relations existing | dent established in the Orange sovereignty, States, peopled and controlled by descend- to interfere between the native chiefs, and ants of the old Hollander settlers. Accord- petty quarrels thus engendered ripened into been nominally annexed, but a brief review | ish Parliament, to take another view of the can be persuaded to admit representatives | clared independent under the name of the from the annexed territory, and assume the | Orange Free State. During the next fifteen ask of protecting it.

If evidence were needed to convince Govsatisfactory relations with the savage races, ernments of the mischiefs which flow from and would have continued to prosper to this

mbundantly furnished by the experience of Great Britain at the Cape of Good Hope.

That country might have created in South Africa a coherent and loyal empire, but as a matter of fact her dependencies in that quarter are discontented and intractable,

The title of the Orange Free State to the diamond district was entirely unquestionable, and has since been confirmed by an English court, but on one wretched pretext or another it was wrested from the Hollanders and transformed into a Crown colo-

ny under the name of Griqua Land West. This act of spoliation was not enough, but boundary disputes presently arising, both in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, or South African Republic, a decision against the Dutch was in each case procured, as is now ascertained, by fraud. We state but one more point-the safety of Europeans in South Africa depends on the superiority of their weapons. From the start, however, the miserable Griqua Land Government has broken an invariable rule, and allowed free trade in firearms, several hundred thousand guns and rifles having found their way through the channel thus opened. The results are the dangerous outbreak in Natal and the bloody war pending in the Transvaal, where the Boers, vastly outnumbered by enemies as well armed as themselves, have been defeated. Hereupon their English neighbors in Griqua Land, panicstricken by the consequences of their own folly, have been clamoring for the annexation of the Transvaal, hoping thus to secure the presence of two or three British regiments. It now appears that their cry has been heard, and the British flag has been unfurled over that territory.

The moment is a critical one for European nterests in South Africa, and it may be that the very existence of the twin Hollander communities will hinge on the action of the authorities at Cape Town. Again and again the English Government has bidden the colonists protect themselves, and has refused to maintain a larger military force than might be needed for the defence of one naval station. Confederation is the solution of the difficulty; but for this purpose a skilled diplomatist is required to conciliate conflicting prejudices and interests. Instinct has led South African settlers, of all parties and nationalities, to the same conclusion, and for the last twelvementh a unanimous wish has been expressed that Sir BARTLE FRERE might be appointed Gov-

Cheating is Not Right in New York Politics.

The average type of Republicans in the State seem to be quite obtuse to the great wrong of their representatives in our last two Legislatures, in refusing to pass an apportionment law. Indeed, they appear to think that cheating New York and Kings out of four Senators and fourteen Assemblymen during the next ten years is rather a keen bit of political strategy. True, this is equal to about one-eighth of the entire Legislature; but then, as obedience to the Constitution in this particular might work some detriment to the Republican party, what sound Republienn will hesitate when an issue arises be tween loss of power in the Legislature and respect for the Constitution of the State?

Let us look at this question in another light. The Twentieth Senate District is composed of the counties of Herkimer and Otsego; the Twenty-first, of Madison and Oswego; the Twenty-second, of Cortland and Onondaga; and the Twenty-fourth, of Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins. This territory, under the apportionment of 1865, elects four Senators and fifteen Assemblymen. As a general rule, with scarcely an exception during the past dozen years, these Senators and Assemblymen have been Republicans. According to the census of 1875, these counties are entitled to scarcely three Senators and eleven Assemblymen. But we waive that point.

Now, suppose the last Legislature had been Democratic in both branches, and wishing to aim a blow at the Republican stronghold whose boundaries we have traced, had passed an apportionment law which deprived these nine counties of all membership in the Senate and Assembly, would not every honest man in the State have denounced this of those counties, and a palpable violation of the Constitution? And yet, in its practi-Republican Legislatures have done to the interests. ounties of New York and Kings by depriving nem of the four Senators and fourteen A emblymen to which they are better entitled than these nine interior counties are to their four Senators and fifteen Assemblyust as clearly set at naught in the real case is it would be in the supposed one.

We much mistake the temper of the people if they do not rebuke at the polls this fall the great crime of our last two Legislatures, both of which were Republican.

The Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT has written a letter to some of the fishing clubs of Staten Island urging them to take legal proceedings against parties who continue the use of pound nets and fykes in the bay. It is his opinion that unless these obstructions are removed, the fish taken in stationary nets does not materially fish taken in stationary nets does not materially of late years, since the improve many visitors from the North. ceping out the shoals and finally turning them back. These nets, placed en echelon and extendeffectual barricades to the incoming fish; because the shoals of all game fish when entering any bay always run pretty close to the land, and never seek the main channels or deep water except when they are going back again to sea They are actually walled out by these stationary ets, so that the number turned back is many hundred times greater than the quantity captured. The recent experience of professional fishermen ought to teach them that they are simply destroying their own business; for, notwithstanding their great array of pound nets. fykes, and traps, the take of fish is fast diminshing, and to-day they are not getting half so many as were formerly taken in seines or drift fishing grounds.

The President, who is ready to do anything Yes, ready to receive stolen goods knowing them to be stolen; and very anxious to keep

them after he has got them. A Spelling Reform Association has been formed in Baltimore, for the advancement of the Anglo-American method of speiling. The reformers claim the following advantages for

" First—The arts of reeding and rieting may be acwlerd a few weeks by children or unletered adults, by nattive renerz.

comb—An accuret, elegant, and euniform pronuncion is brant to the reederz is.

hird—No new let uz are recovered, and the fonction can be set up in the most poorly facuisht printing any partor the cuntry of the public service, and employed the tonetle and the ordinary print and the those can reed and riet the later will reed the coleust gradeualy, without hinderans to biznes or

ove letters are written with careful regard to the new system.

sexpress the opinion that the indictments in the courts against the members of the Louisiana Re-gregativell be present to a conviction, and that making it, whatever it may be, will be emerged. Congress. a dampener on the policy of recencilia-Not at all. It will only be a dampener on the making of Presidents through fraud, and con-

trary to the votes of the people. The policy of

Fraud, and one of its chief beneficiaries, should write an article in reply, and let the world see how many editions that will be capable of going through.

The all-controlling power of religion was never more strikingly displayed than in the case of Grant's old friend, Parson Newman. On Thursday last, at the Round lake camp meeting of Methodists, he declared that he had come to the end of all personal ambition, and henceforth would reserve nothing for self. How different is this state of mind from that of Parson NEWMAN during GRANT's administration. Then his ambition appeared to be boundless, and his devotion to self seemed to be supreme. He had the honor of preaching before GRANT. He enjoyed the happiness of receiving a commission from GRANT to travel around the world. and visit the Garden of Eden, as an inspector of Consulates. He controlled many appointments, was in receipt of many emoluments, was spiritual adviser at the White House, and gave his name to a beverage that became familiar in the liquor shops of Washington. Even an ambitious man might be satisfied with such success. But now Grant is out of power. HAYES will not go to NEWMAN'S church, NEWMAN has lost his political and official influence; and NEWMAN announces that he has given up all ambition. He attributes the change that has taken place in his mind to religious influence, and it is, consequently, to religion that we must give the credit. But we fear that if the third-term regular Republican ticket, with GRANT as the candidate for President, should be mecessful, Parson Newman will again be seized by the ambition from which he says he has freed

Several New York newspaper offices exhibit over their doors the legend. No loafers or Harvard undents wanted here."—Detroit Five Press.

What newspapers are these? Mention their names. Mention the name of some one of them. Or else retract and apologize.

The hypothesis that Engineer CAMPBELL sets up is untenable. It is, briefly, either that Mr. Palmer lied or that a reporter for THE SUN was so far deficient in the requisite powers for good reporting as to misunderstand what Mr. PALMER said. This will never do. The public will youch for the reporter's ability to ear accurately, and THE SUN will vouch for the ublic; and perhaps the Aldermen will vouel for Mr. Palmer. For somebody certainly did tell the Aldermen that the fish in the large lake in Central Park have increased until they have become "turgid and unhealthy," else Alderman Cole would not have employed these three words in the resolution that he offered, the other day, requesting the Park Commissioners to permit fishermen to angle in the large lake in Central Park. The fish in that lake may or may not be dying. THE SUN has not investigated that point. But there is little doubt that the lake is overstocked, and if the Aldermen, at their next meeting, take up Alderman Colle's resolution to permit angling in Central Park. they must vote down Alderman Morkers's amendment that "all citizens over three years of age shall be excluded from the privileges granted in the resolution."

In some periods of popular excitement many people take to the drinking of liquor in inordinate quantities; but this is not always the ase. Though Montreal was in a frenzy of danger and fear on the day and in the evening of from spirituous stimulants; and among the facts telegraphed from that city, it is stated that there was a complete absence of drunkenness. The religious fervor of the population was, in itself sufficient for the occasion.

HAYES's order against the officeholders is becoming a laughing stock. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, McCormick, is Secreary of the National Republican Committee; and when HAYES was reminded of the fact, he told McCormick (according to the Ecening Post) that as this committee would have no politi-cal duty to perform for some three years there could be no objection to Federal officials retaining their membership, and that, as the political work, they did not come within the measure as a wanton outrage on the people of St. Louis, who is also a member of the Republican National Committee, has re surances to the same effect. Thus HAYES intercal effect, this is precisely what the two last | prets his order so as to suit himself and his

THAT CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 13 .- There is no truth in the story of a proposed conference of leading Democrats at the White Sulphur Springs with nen; while, as to the Constitution, it is reference to the Speakership or to any other subject of a political nature. The primary object of circulating it was, probably, to attract visitors to the hotels by the statement that various candidates for Speaker, and "about a hundred Democratic members of the House," had already expressed an intention to go there.

Such a meeting would probably suit the books of a class of intriguing politicians who aspire to honors and places they can never get, and seek to attain a consequence which they do not possess, by meddling with matters far above their insignificance. There is always a sprink-ling of public men at the White Sulphur Springs during the summer. It is the principal that unless that the second becompletely deserted by fish.

This seems reasonable. The mere quantity of tracts numbers of people from that section, and of late years, since the improvements in travel,

The Democratic majority in the House is small, and that fact, coupled with the intrigues ing out for over a mile from the shore, serve as of Haves and his Cabinet to control the organization, has quickened the ambition of certain individuals, who imagine they possess the elements of compromise, and suppose the Speakership may be reached by a bargain. That de lusion cannot be too soon dispelled, and the little wire-pullers who have been advert sing a "conference," free of expuse, in the hope of arranging a distribution of the patronage of the House, may as well abandon their enterprise for it will not pay, and that is the chief consid-eration with these hungry and trading patriots.

There will be no conference until the men bers meet at Washington in October, and then the House will be organized without the least nets. It is the old story of killing the goese to the confidence of the country, and who has trouble by the election of a Speaker who enjoys shown by his acts more than by his professions that the reforms and retrenchment promised by the Democratic party in their platforms must

e made good without evasion. The reduction of expenditures which begun so auspiciously in the last Congress, under the able and successful lead of Mr. Randall, is by no means completed. It was resisted at every stage by the Administration, by the Republican majority of the Senate, and by the Rings that derive their profits from large and reckless appropriations. In spite of this powerful combination, organized in the interest of public plunder and partisan ascendency, thirty millions of dollars, in round numbers, were cut off from the cost of carrying on the Government at the

travagance has been thoroughly exposed by the experience, of the new system and of its require-But the reform will not be complete until all | ments. It is now manifest that an additional saving of ten millions, which the House pro- port. posed and the Senate succeeded in defeating through direct votes and the machinery of conbeneficially and must be made in the present

All the recent changes in the Treasury and the other departments are the results of this Sherman and his political friends did their best to prevent, wherever they could bring their power to bear. The country owes him nothing | Bowde We learn that the North American Review | for accepting the inevitable, or for carrying out

DROWSY DAYS AT NEWPORT. Society Splendidly Bull-The Short-Sighted

Policy of the Town People-An Approaching Wedding-The Howlands and the Perrys Newfort, July 13.—Although most of taking opium or morphine has become the families that make this place gay durson prevalent, I feel that I owe a duty to those ing the summer and give tone to Newport | unfortunate persons who are its slaves, to com-Believue avenue. Thames street, and the ocean drive, there is so far absolutely nothing doing. The whole atmosphere seems pervaded with an air of splendid dulness. Women loll back in | There is but one method by which the cure can their carriages with a languid, unamused look, while the few swell men who have put in an appearance tool their traps up and down the

ever, content myself with repeating: This is the old mill of which they tell lies. It has been said in this pleasant little town that your correspondent is "down on Newport." There could be no greater error. The place charming, and there is certainly no other summer resort in this country which offers, to the very wealthy classes, equal social advantages. Those who mingle in and enjoy fashionable Newport cottage life, as led by the Belmonts, the Mortons, the Wetmores, the Astors, the Lorillards, the Kernochans, the Traverses, the Fearings, and others, will, commencing in about two weeks from now, be kept onstantly engaged till the end of the season by a rapid succession of dinners, balls, pienies yachting and lawn parties. During August it often happens that there are two or three balls

ers insist, is shrouded in mystery. I shall, how

inhabitants of Newport, the aborigines The inhabitants of Newport the aborighes of the place, are "down upon themselves." They have blindly driven from heir gates, by high prices and extortionate thanges, the large and valuable class of summer ustomers who care nothing for fashionable actedy and are compelled to study economy. Thousands who formerly assembled at Newfort now find in other, less expensive localities dong the coast the rock-bound shore, the check, the climate, and the scenery which form he great charm of this lovely island. We do not propose to preach a segment the intives

bench, the climate, and the scenery which form the great charm of this lovely island. We do not propose to preach a seriment to the natives of Newport. Let them paddle their own cance. Our mission in this world is, not to convert the heatien, but to amuse him.

Newport society is composed of the leading men of the country in all walks of life, with a fair sprinkling of stately matrons, dashing belies, and golden youth of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, fresh from the asphalte of the Boulevard, the Bois de Boulevard, or Rotten Row; the youth gotten up in Poole's latest, most severe, and irreproachable style. These people live, love, dine, and wine in the beautiful country seats of every known and unknown order of architecture which line the cliffs from the bathing beach at the foot of Bath road, all the way along the shore, past the bont house beach, around Bateman's point, and back to the city by the way of Castle Hill.

Among the fashionable events to come off here during the season is the marriage of Mr. Samuel S. Howland and Miss Belmont, which takes place in September. Miss Belmont, which takes place in September. Miss Belmont, which takes place in September. Mr. John Hone married the eldest daughter of the late Commodere Perry, a sister of Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. S. R. Howland is passing the summer here. He is a well-known New York society and club man; belongs to the Union, the Knickerbooker, and the Westenester Polo Chib; drives a neat trap, plays a fair game of polo—not a bad game of eachre—and is in fact a sort of arbite elegiation and married Miss. Torrane, a granddaughter of the late Commodore Vander-oilt, and resides on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street; and Gardiner G. Howland, a wide on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street; and Gardiner G. Howland.

A Aspinwaii.
Gardiner Greene Howland, and Samuel Shaw
Howland, the original jounders of the New York
house, were sons of Joseph Howland of New
London, Conn. He was in the whaleng business. Both sons came to New York while boys
oness. Both sons came to New York while boys

William Edgar, by whom he got a handsome fortune, sufficient to firmly establish the credit of the house of G. G. & S. Howland. Gardiner G. Howland's cidest son was named after his granditatier, William Edgar Howland. His romantic marriage with a French lady whom he "met by chance, 'twas in a crowd,' and the unhappy termination of that marriage will be remembered by fashionable New York and Newport readers. Old G. G. Howlandlived for many years at 18 Greenwich street. Samuel Shaw Howland afterward lived in the same house, happy termination of that marriage will be remembered by fashionable New York and Newport readers. Old G. G. Howland lived for many years at 18 Greenwich street. Samuel Shaw Howland afterward lived in the same house, and Gardiner moved to the splendid house with pillars at 7 State street. In these days the Edgars, Le Roys. Newbolds, McEvers, Bayards, &c., were the creme de la creme of New York society, while the lower part of Broadway, near and around the Bowling Green, was the Faubourg St. Gernain of the town. These families all intermarried, and their descendants, many of whom are now press in here at Newport, still continue to lead New York society.

Old William Edgar was in his day a great merchant. For twenty years and more, beginning with 1800, he lived at 39 Broadway, and in that house the friends assembled at Gardiner G. Howland's wedding. The old firm of G. G. A. S. Howland built ships for the Greeks in their war of independence, and had a valuable trade with Chiff, Peru, Cuba, China, and the Eaglan links, and did a large commission business. The first vessel the firm owned was a chooper named the Edgar. She lasted many years. The vept hear running in the Matanzas trade. The Greek war for the unfortunate Greeks, Batten was sent out to Greece; the ofter was bought by our Government, and eventually rotted in the house at the Brockiyn Navy Yard.

During the cotten panie of 1826, when hundreds of houses alies, the Howlands met all cour Government, and eventually rotted in the house at the Brocklyn Navy Yard.

During the cotton pante of 1826, when hundreds of houses inited the Howands met all their engagements promptly. The sentor particular engagement is promptly almost engagement that there be any way to recover a part of my pay and on the Continent, which enormously increased the trade of the firm. That business mover decreased. G. G. & S. Howand accommutation with demonstrate completely the inselection. Styles's testimony is permay, and this election styles's testimony is permay, and the rounding of the Howland family in New York, Young Mr. S. S. Howland, whose engagement has given rise to this short history of the founding of the Howland family in New York, is a gentleman of pleasing address and handsome fortune.

It is fitting that Miss Belmont, descended through her mother from Christopher Raymond Perry—a distinguished American have of the firm. That there is an address the completely the historical that house of many honor you still, Entire the present crumstances. What I wish to during that there payment of premise for the present crumstances. What I wish to during the the payment of premise for the present crumstances. What I wish to during the first payment of the firm of the promptly in the payment of the payment of premise the payment of the p

alle member of which has served with dinction in our navy—should be married
ewport, where that distinguished man die
nd where his illustrious son, Oliver Hazar
erry, the here of the batte of Lake Ene, we
arn. On the south side of Washington squaewport) stands the horze where Commodoerry resided after the battle of Lake Erre,
a large, square building, erceted before the
evolution by a Mr. Levi, a Hebrew, and sontain
wide hail and thus large rooms, and is clabs
tely finished within. After the Commodore
ath in 1819 it was for many years inhabits
his widew. Commodore Ferry, then Caprry, married in 1811 Miss Mason, a Newpoilie, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mason
ex Angust Beimont is a masce of the here of
kee Erre, and a daughter of his brother, Man
we Calbrath Perry, an officer of the Units
tes may, who commanded the may yard a
okiyn, the seguadron on the coast of Africal during the Mexican war the squadron is
Guit of Mexics, who redo rendered very disguished services to his country. In 1852 he
appointed to the command. during the state of the rendered very during the services to his country. In 1852 appointed to the command of the Japandan, which resulted in the importance of 1854 with that country. As 1 server, it is illuming that a grandlenging ore, it is litting that a grand-ball at New omodore Perry should be married at New OLD STAGER.

The Political Whirligig of Brooklyn.

Internal Revenue Collector Freeland of

John Milton's Norumbega. From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

How a Physician Cured Himself on the Taper-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the society have arrived, taken possession of their municate to them what I believe to be the only villas, and are daily seen at fitting hours on method of cure. I have tried almost every remedy in our materia medica, but I have found no drug that can be substituted for morphine. or which will eradicate the opium appetite. be effected, and that is by gradually tapering off.

I took morphine myself for over ten years;

hence you may imagine I was too deeply inashionable drive in a melancholy, spiritless terested in getting rid of the habit. At the time I commenced the cure I was in the habit of manner. In this dreary condition of affairs I am almost tempted to give an account of the taking doses of half a grain four times a day. I generally mixed the medicine in an eight I generally mixed the medicine in an eightounce bottle, adding half a drachm (thirty
grains) to each bottle. I took a teaspoonful at a
dose, and as this contains about one drachm, I
therefore took four grains of the salt each day.
I began the cure by adding to the first bottle
twenty-nine grains of the salt, instead of
thirty grains. This bottleful lasted me about
ten days; therefore there was consumed that
length of time in allowing the system to adapt
itself to the infinitesimal change of dose. The
next bottleful contained twenty-eight grains,
the next one twenty-seven grains, and so on,
being a decrement of one grain every ten
days. This course I continued, the system not
appreciating the change, till I had exhausted
the doses. I give the above as an example of
the only method by which the opium habit can
be eradicated. I have since cured several cases,
some of them taking as much as two and four
grains at a dose, while one patient took ten
grains at a dose, and four of these in twentyfour hours. He had taken morphine for nineteen years. In this latter case I so graduated the
decrement of dose as to exhaust the whole bottle in about ten months. I do not think that any
great length of time, can get cured under six or
eight months.

The melancholy death of the lady recorded
in The Sux of last Tuesday might well be anticipated by the intelligent physician. There
are several "doctors" who advertise extensively their " opium habit cure." One of the
most prominent of these is an Indiana advertiser. Suspecting his method of cure, I sent to
him and procured several bottles of his " opium
antidote." Upon examining them chemically I
ascertained that each bottle teorresponding to
its number) contained a decreasing amount of
morphine; hence he cures by my method. But Old Stone Mill, the origin of which, as Newportounce bottle, adding half a drachm (thirty

A Man Living Five Years with a Dislocated

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in The Sun an account of a man living eighteen fours with a broken neck. I know of a similar case, which may be of some interest to your readers. Mr. Arthur Miller, a young English gentleman, dove from a vessel into shallow water off Fire Island five years ago. His head was tran bent his body completely over, dislocating the fifth cer cal vertebra. He was taken from the water unco scious, and total paralysis existed below the dislocation caused by the pressure of the bone on the spinal core His mental faculties were retained in full. He has bee His mental recaiming his morre power, but is still unable to walk without assistance. He uses his arms very well, and can support himsel while sitting. The theory of his instruvement is that the spinal cord is becoming accustomed to the pressure or the bone, which has knit where it moved, and thereby the recuvery is slowly yet surely progressing. He is still under treatment at West End Baths, Long Branch, where every sight improvement is noticed with the deepest interest by many who have watched for it from the first. His complete recovery is the mitimatum hoped for. I do not believe there is an other case of the kind on record.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The popular Royne, about which so much is said by people who apparently have never read Macaulay's History of England, was fought on the 1st of July, 1000, and not on the 12th. King James had 23,000 men at that battle, while his sominaw, Whilam of Orange, bad 50,000, or mere than twice as many as the Catholic King, so it cannot be recarded as a matter of great surprise that the William its showld have conquered.

On the 12th of July, 1901, was fought the great battle of Andrium in which the Catholic loyalists were finally everthrown. Perhaps it is the animversary of that day which the Orangemen celebrate. Or it may be the animversary of the battleday of the Prince of Orange. One thing is absolutely certain, the 12th or July is not the animversary of the battle of the Boyne.

New York, July 13, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was so much impressed with G. F. T.'s letter of a month ago that I at once quit stuffing myself with Delmonico qual I have adopted the hard-tack and baked-bean diet recommended by the astute philosopher, with the result

New York, July 12. Нетен.

Hayes's Civil Service Reform

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your

he infividual who performed this little financial peratum" was one R. T. Smith, who was noted Additional by the Republican norty, and with has an appointed by our "so-called" President, within the I wo amounts, to the responsible and herative office of live in the Port of Mobile. Such is too Haye's bector of the Port of Mobile. LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Ala., July 9, 1877.

A Mysterious Protest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You will conter a favor on the browns in general by discentinging the publication of such carls as those in Tin Siss of the 12th and 18th of July, as their author had better employ his time at something more profusible than cracking lokes on edimen who are not aslamed to hold up their heads with the products into his own equals, and they will talk to him.

HENRY Brows, 142 East Fifth Street.

A Polley Holder's Auxlety. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have seen for liften years or more a policy heider in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, and have paid furing that time between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Of course I

it there be any way to recover a part of my payment New York, July 13. Senator Grover's Innocence will be Proved. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy: Your

Of carpet has thieves there at length is surcease, nt And Georgia bas loy in her disters' release, ed. Though she isn't by any means ready to swear From the bondage of years, from the wrong and the grief,

Dont go it too strong, then, O Beh amin Hill, Mr. Train Drops Into Poetry.

When our flag, before all nations turled, Brings down the laughter of all the world,

Our country feels, through Grant and Hayes,
The shame that marks its darkest days!
If the kade runners who cheered by Booth
Cheered Grant till they were house, forsooth—
Had Dayia succeeded on land and sea,
Stonewall Jackson and General Lee
Wood have empted Britain's bumper chalice And been presented with Woolsey's palacel

When England dead-heads our Strages and Stars With tree bauquets, drinks, and palace cars, Our Bing girt chief, at a call to speak, Always fails buck on Edwardsis check! Through Budeau's or Lady Mary's pen He talked to English workingment

Would Bourbon or Bonaparte from their sails For prestice with the France of Wales?

Could Gambetin show knowed so green
As to cable There, "ears of Eugland's Queen?"
Would Hobenzolt in Romanoff, hapsburg, wait
Swinging three hears on the Queen's back gate?
When the Lord Mayor—need the rest be teld-Gave Grant a hundred points in sold,
His new Highed in J. with maily shown.

Treat promptly-Cramps, Dierrison, Asiatic in its as

SUNBEAMS.

-William Carr, a barber, died recently in etroit. He had been a personal friend of Seward, and as a scholar. He left one of the best libraries in the

Paris has erected a fine hospital in the northeast of France, for the treatment of scrofulous

facing the sea.

-Lizzie Peck was walking on the beach at Bullock's Point, R. I., when the fire from her compan-ion's eight communicated to her light clothing, and she

was tatally burned. -Boxes are made in London direct from the paper pulp. Four machines, with the drying stoves,

A Philadelphia druggist has issued a circular cautioning the public not to buy patent medicine of "a small-sized Jew or Hebrew," with "a Gothie ose." whom he mentions by name

-Forty-five of Boston's leading physicians say in a petition to the city Government that the Back bay territory has become dangerous to the health of the city, because of the sewage that has been turned into it

The Rev. Harvey Spear, a Methodist pasr in Mason City, Ill., contesses himself a thier, and had one to prison. He stole a package of bills, worth \$1,000, hile making a call on a bank cashier who was a member of his congregation. -A young man, calling himself James

Rennie, stepped into a police station in Boston, saying he had run away from Edinburgh, Scotland, with £1.000 of wanted to be sent back there to jail. -A Philadelphia street scene, described

y the Press: "The Brothers Cheeryble, Authory J. prexel, and George W. Childs walked up Chestmut street exterday aftermoon at their usual hour, hall past four, cooking as rosy and contented as ever." -Samuel Moody was a New England re-

vivulist over a hundred years ago. He wrote a book called "The Doleful State of the Damned, especially such -London is, on the whole, the healthiest

capital in the world, its average annual mortality not exceeding twenty four per 1,990, but in some district the mortality varies from corty to sixty per 1,990, the increase being the result of fifth, foul air, and crowding. The population increases at the rate of 40,999 a year. -The Chinamen in San Francisco have heir religious trial-that of the Rev. Swang Bung, for

resy. He characterized his neighbors' joss as a horse hief. This excited the leaders of the abused congrega-tion, and, amid loud explosions of fire crackers and combs, the Rev. Swang Bung has been suspended from -A cure for bashfulness has been found, eccording to the following in the Boston Journal of Chem-dry." Whatever may have been said about the effects mea on the human system, this much is certain, that

The working class of Roumania live almost entirely on vegetables, and a peculiar preparation of maize, supplemented by a little cheese, buttermilk, salt fish, and salt meat. This diet does not produce an por corn brandy is the most ordinary drink, and is not

-In a speech before the Victoria Dwellng's Association, Lord Beaconstield said. "The health of the people is really the foundation on which all their lower and happiness as a State depend, and its promoion is, therefore, in his opinion, the first duty of a states-nan." The Lancet rejoices to learn this, but deployes that the holder of the opinion should have practically done to little to support it.

-The keeper of a candy and ice cream store in San Francisco discharged a waiter for foodling the keeper's cat in business hours, and paid nim at the rate of \$30 a month, instead of \$40, as previously agreed. The waiter carried his case into a Justice's court, pleading that he was not particularly fond of cats, but that he consoled the one in question because the employer had just chopped off the heads of two of her progeny. He recov-ered his rightful wages, but the Justice decided that he

was lawfully discharged. -In England thirty years ago knights of different orders were the stars and ribbons of their deco-rations on all occasions of full dress, but of late it is only athwart a white waistcoat and a brilliant star on the breast book well. In France, too, the display of orders has become unfashionable, and those who used to display them on the smallest provocation now substitute a rose-

The Ausland calls attention to a curious stance of climatic influence on race. In 1816 several andred Wartemberg families emigrated to Trans Cauhanged somewhat, and brown hair and black eyes were sen. In the third generation the type of the original donists was hardly recognizable. Black eyes and hair were the rule, the round (ace lengthened, the form gaine

termarried with another race, it is contended that mate alone must have effected the change. -Gladstone has contradicted an erroneous atement that he is in receipt of an ex-Cabinet Minister and some \$10,000 a year. Cabinet Ministers with the eption of the Lord Chancellor, who receives £5,0.0 a refer life, no matter how brief his tenure of office) are entitled to £2,000 a year after three years' service, but they rarely accept it. Lord Beaconsfield was in receipt of such a pension while last out of office, but Gladstone has never taken it. Though a younger son, he had \$500,000 from his lather, and his wife inherited the extensive estates of her brother. At one time, however, he was embarrassed by heavy losses in an unproductive mine,

dien years ago rumors as to his impecuniosity were replated. He has a large family. Philadelphia newspapers, displeased bee \$250,000 received by the Government in payment sense that the Government would have received but litt of it if the articles which paid duty had not been sent the Exhibition. A tew of the articles from force, a con-tress which were sold in the Exhibition buildings pos-

Murphy, the temperance agitator, is in ard will go to Europe, Brock Poincroy is xaw, Gen. McClolian has gone to Maine in Mrs. H. B. Stown will shimmer at liman Lloyd Garrien is made much of so ingerously in. Sometary Schutz has income, the former resolutes of Chief of the Lowert Outle, of Virginia, is at Long & W. Patton, of Chica o, will enter on the skillent of Howard University, Washington,

Harper's Mossiline, how to fish for treat. Always () is steening. In fishing all stream, the bart is a white coming home to one's feet after every cast, and be the et making a cast .